

# Highlights from IMS 20th meeting 2023

Carolina Terragna

## Clonal Evolution

30-31 gennaio 2024

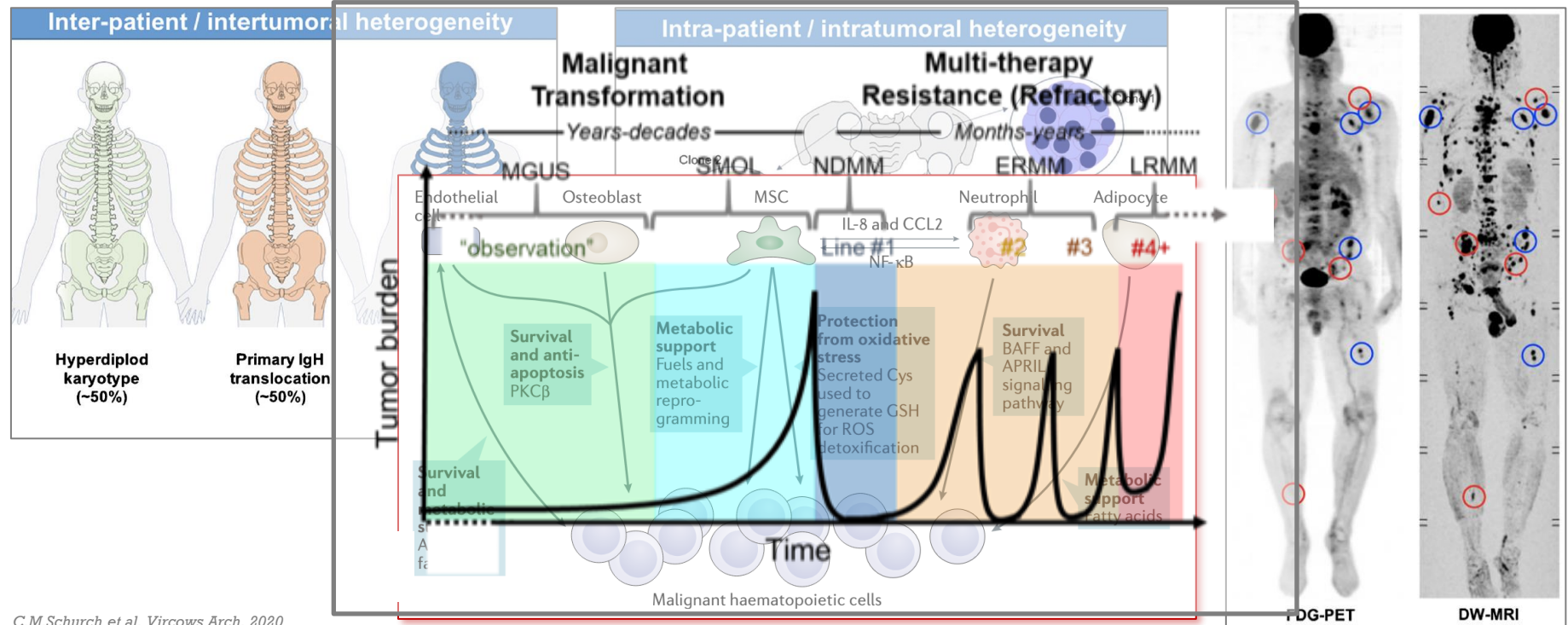
BOLOGNA, Royal Hotel Carlton

# Carolina Terragna

*nothing to disclose*

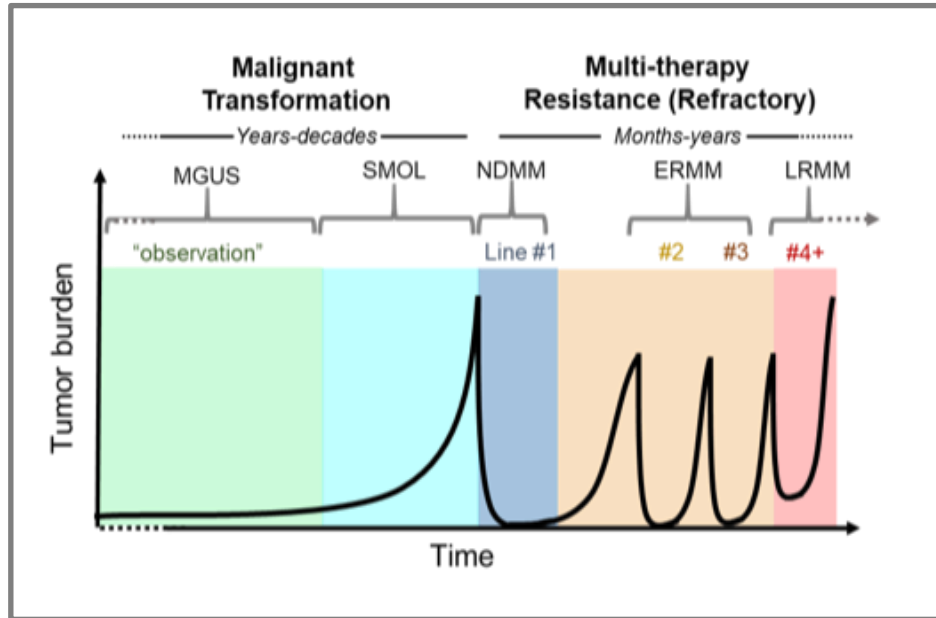
outline of the presentation

# clonal evolution & heterogeneity of Multiple Myeloma



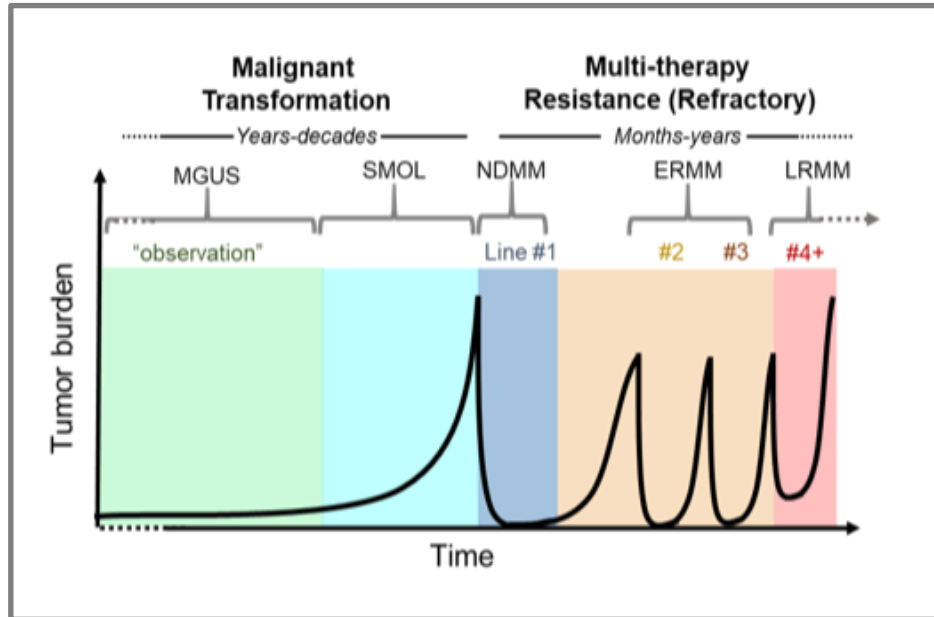
*outline of the presentation*

## the disease dynamics of MM: clonal evolution



*outline of the presentation*

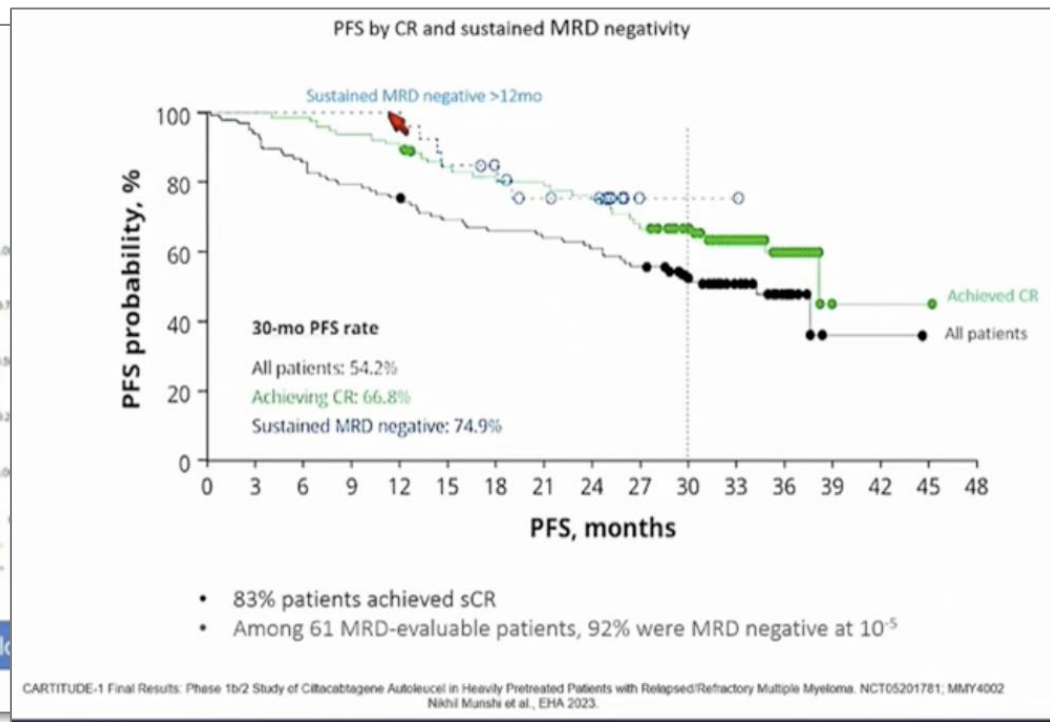
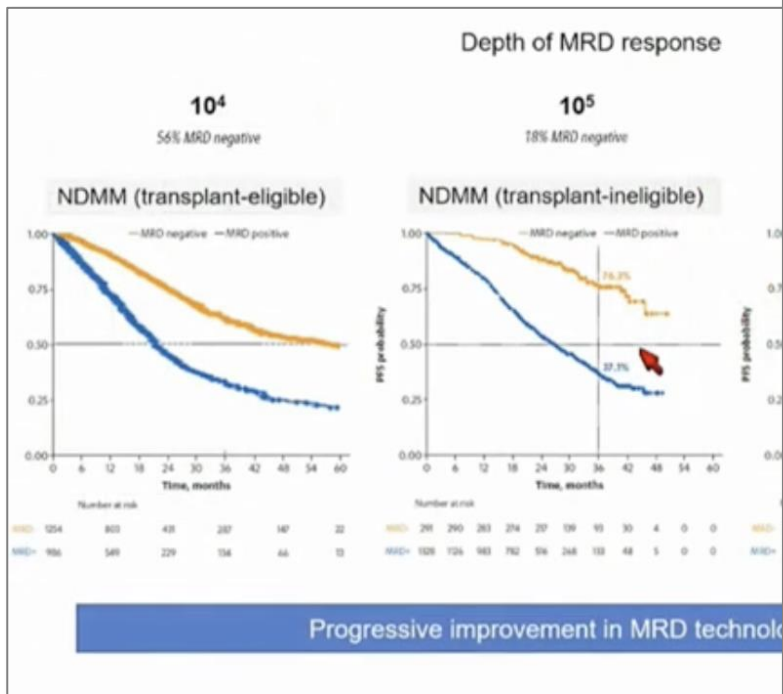
## the disease dynamics of MM: clonal evolution



1. **MRD** is the result of the therapy-induced selective pressure
2. the *origin* of clonal heterogeneity
3. disease *dissemination*: a role for CMMCs?

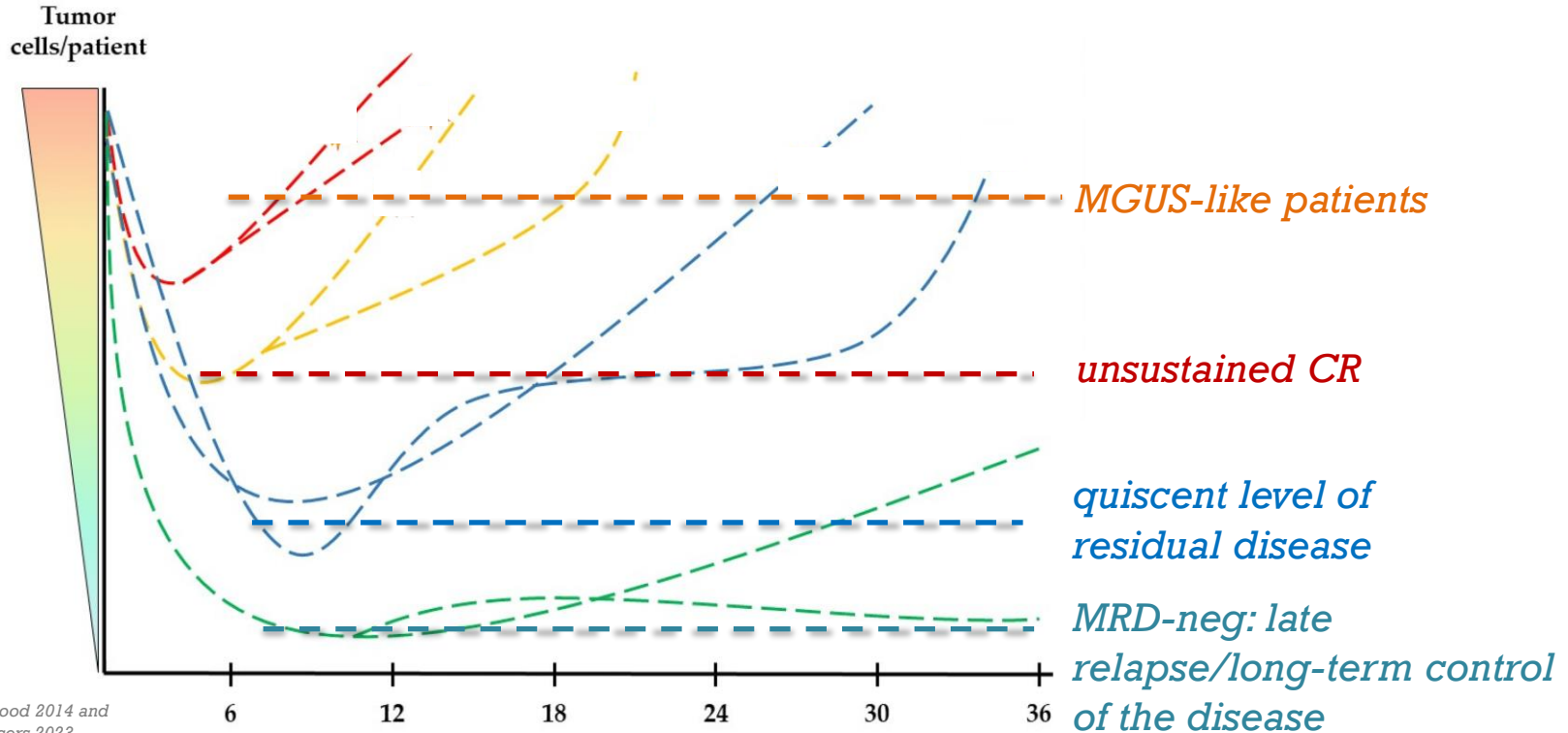
*selective pressure & MRD*

## MRD & clinical outcome



*selective pressure & MRD*

## the Minimal Residual Disease



*selective pressure & MRD*

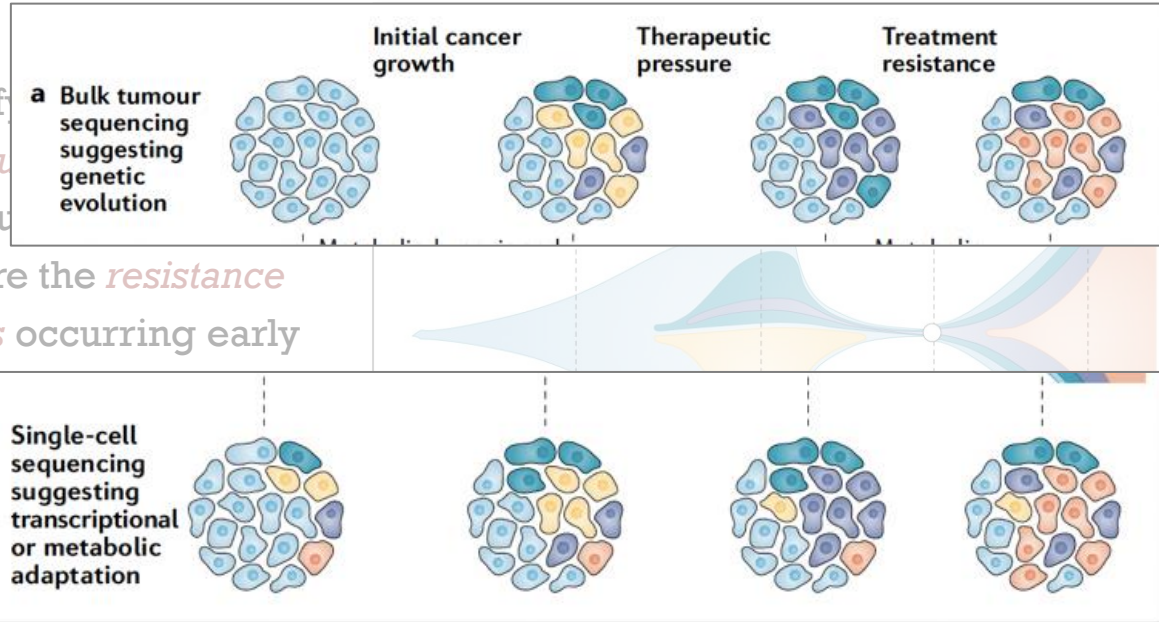
abstract session 4, GENOMICS:

**J.Cui et al., «Identification of therapy-induced clonal evolution and resistance pathways in MRD clones»**



scRNA-seq

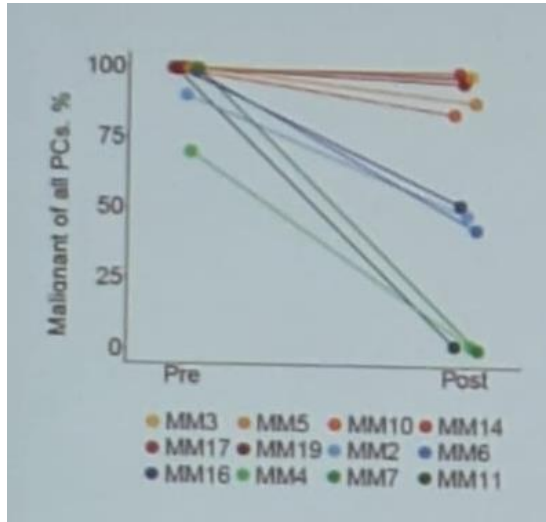
1. to identify *architectural* changes after induction
2. to explore the *resistance pathways* occurring early after u





*selective pressure & MRD*

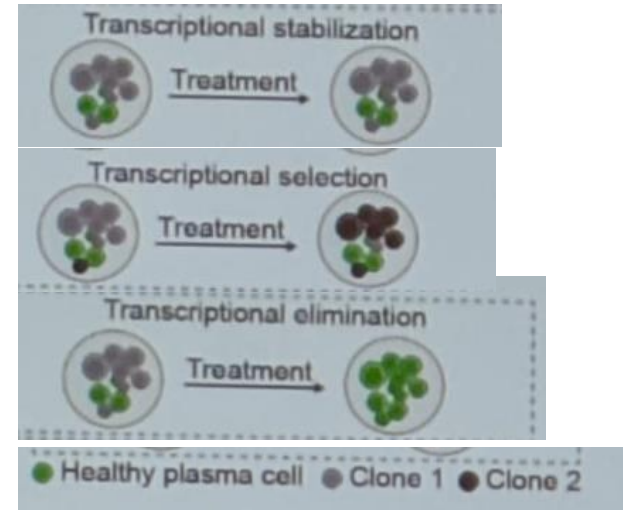
## transcriptional evolution post-treatment



**MRD-pos pts (42%),** with a therapy-resistant PCs clone (>90% malignant PCs)

**MRD-pos pts (33%),** with clonal selection (>50% malignant PCs)

**MRD-neg pts (25%),** with therapy-sensitive PCs (>90% normal PCs)

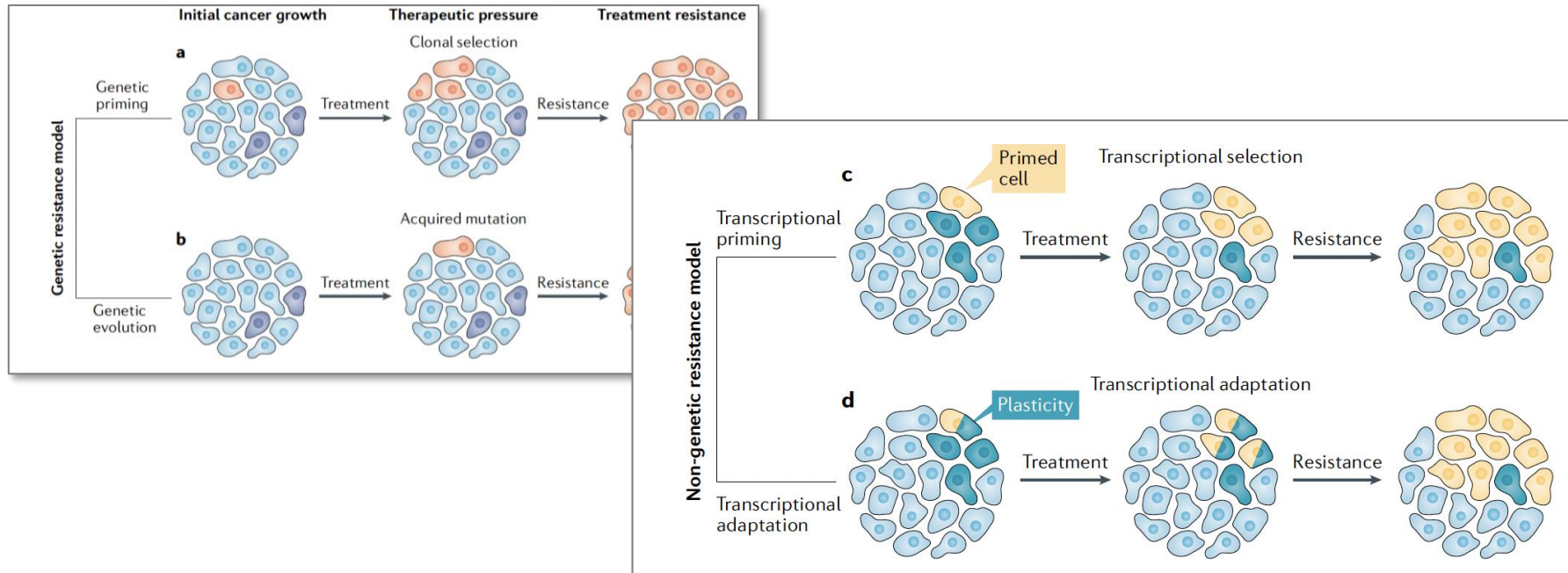


➔ distinct resistance-related deregulated pathways in MRD clones:

- **resistant** PCs => cell cycle-related, unfolded protein response and hypoxia
- **selected** PCs => NF-κB and anti-apoptotic

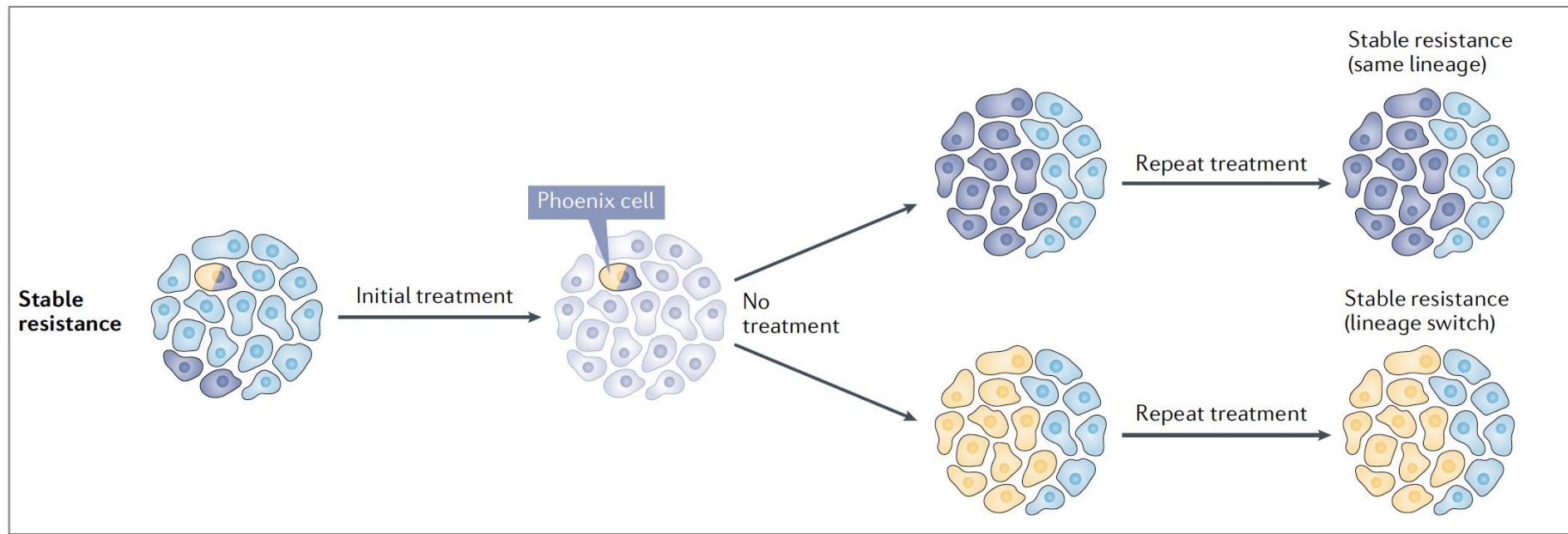
*selective pressure & MRD*

# non-genetic mechanisms of evolution => transcriptional & metabolic ADAPTATION



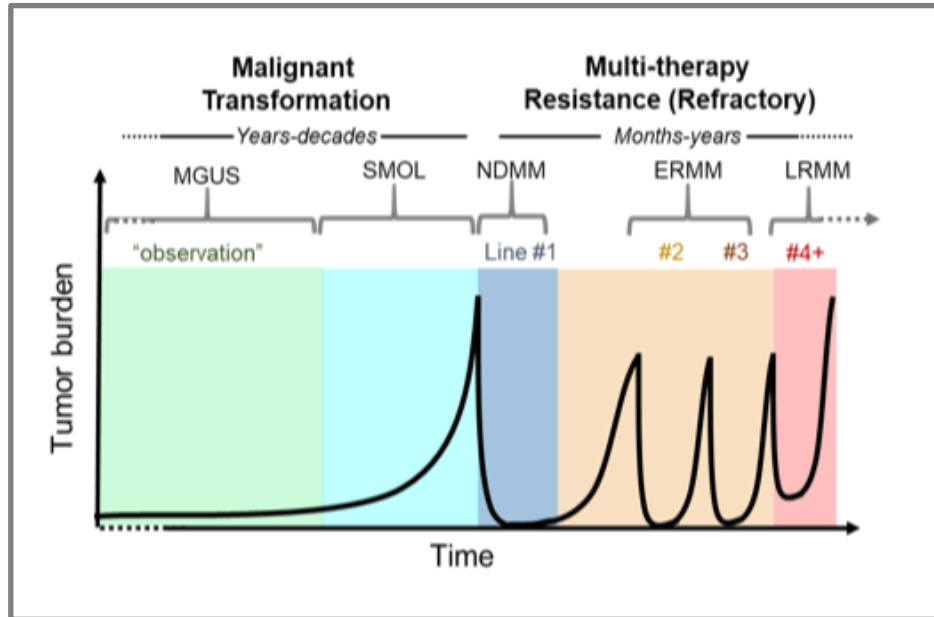
*the origin of clonal heterogeneity*

## MRD & chemoresistance



*outline of the presentation*

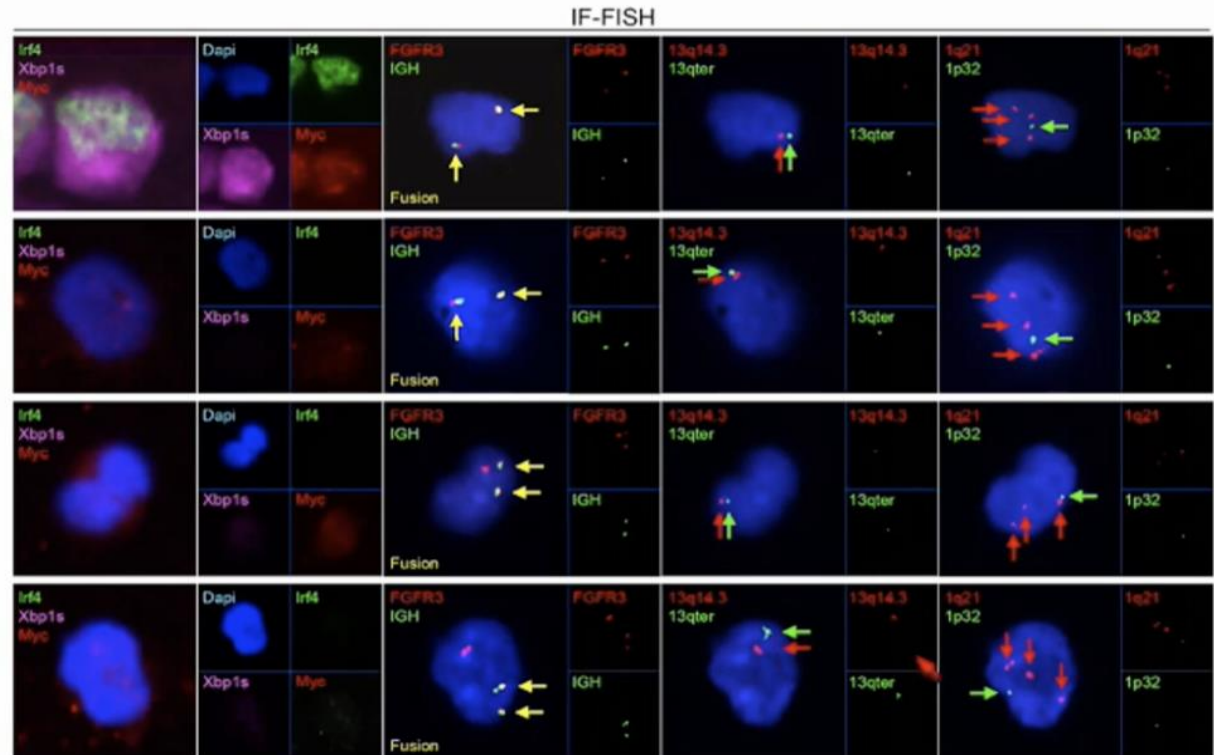
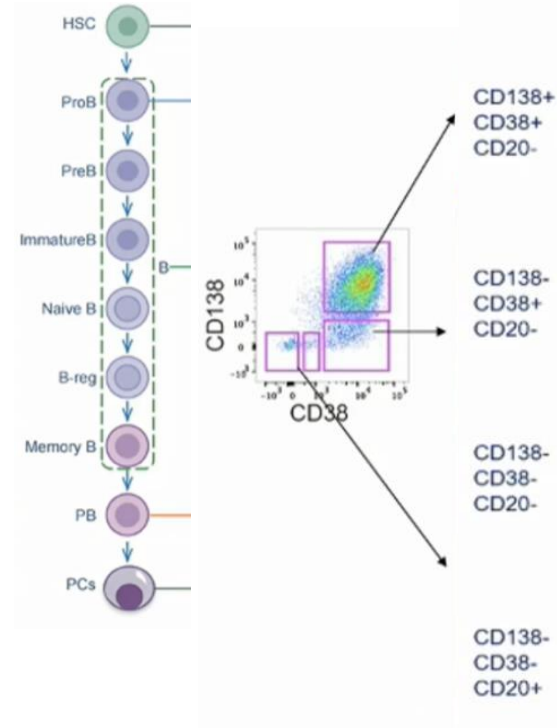
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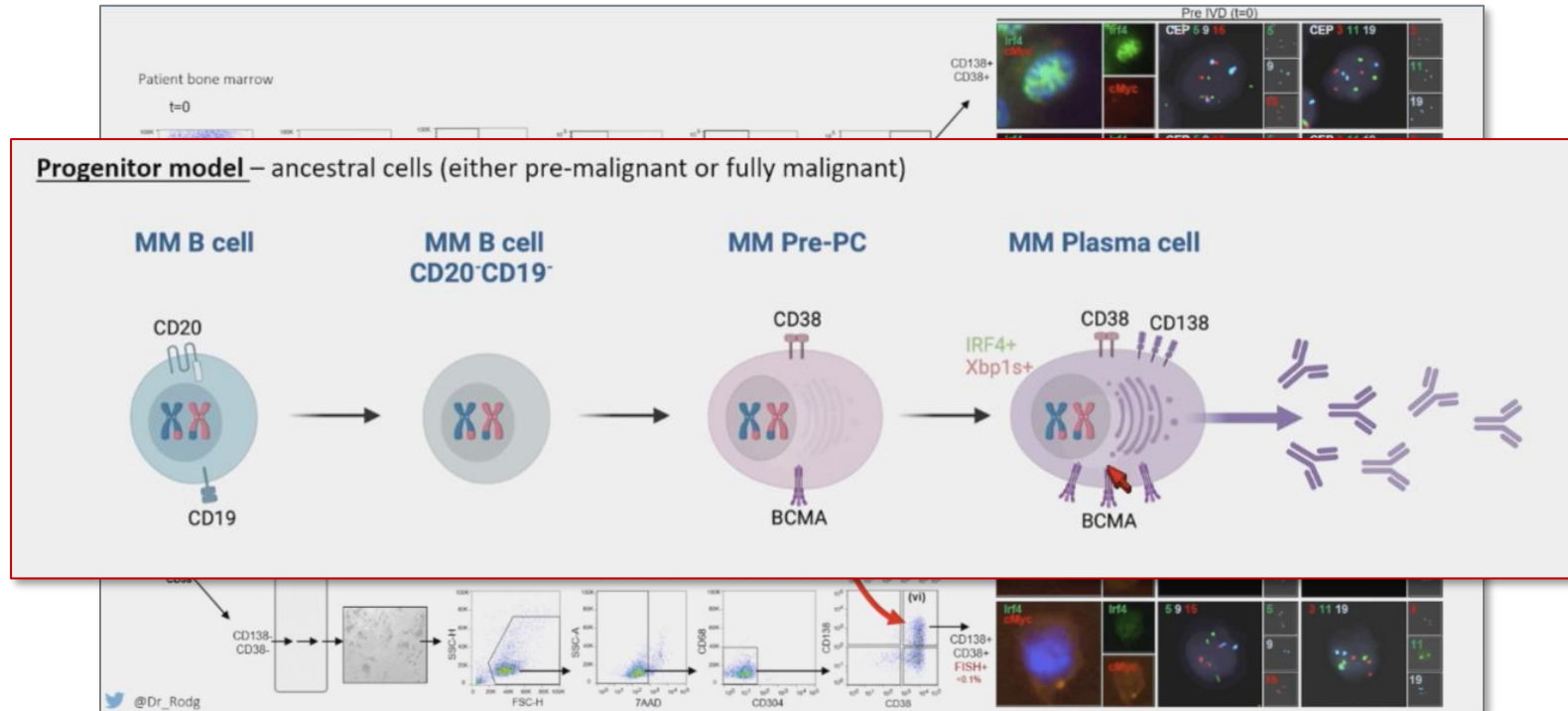
*the origin of clonal heterogeneity*

## MM: more than just plasma cells



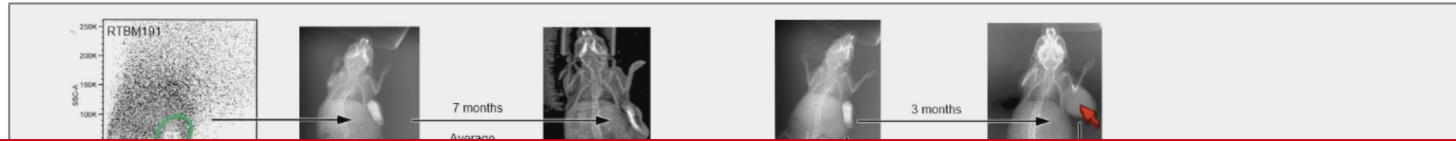
*the origin of clonal heterogeneity*

# 1. MM progenitors can differentiate into PCs

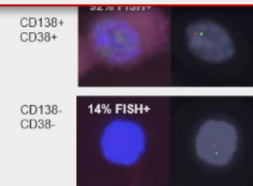
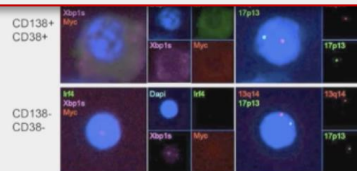
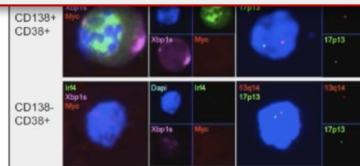
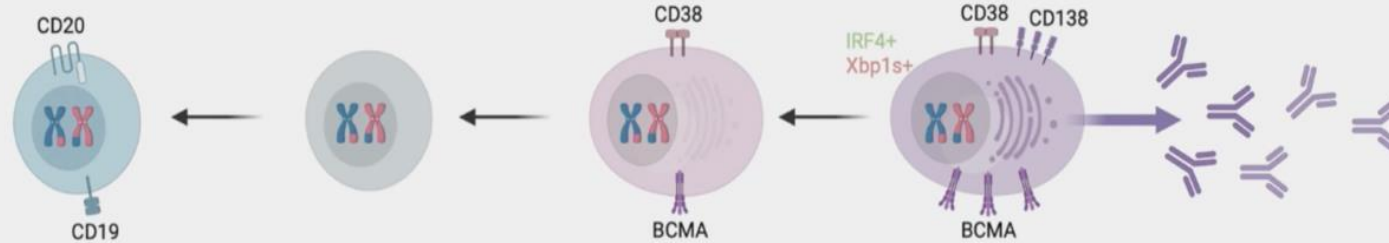


*the origin of clonal heterogeneity*

## 2. MM PCs can de-differentiate *in vivo*



**'Plasticity' model** – de-differentiation

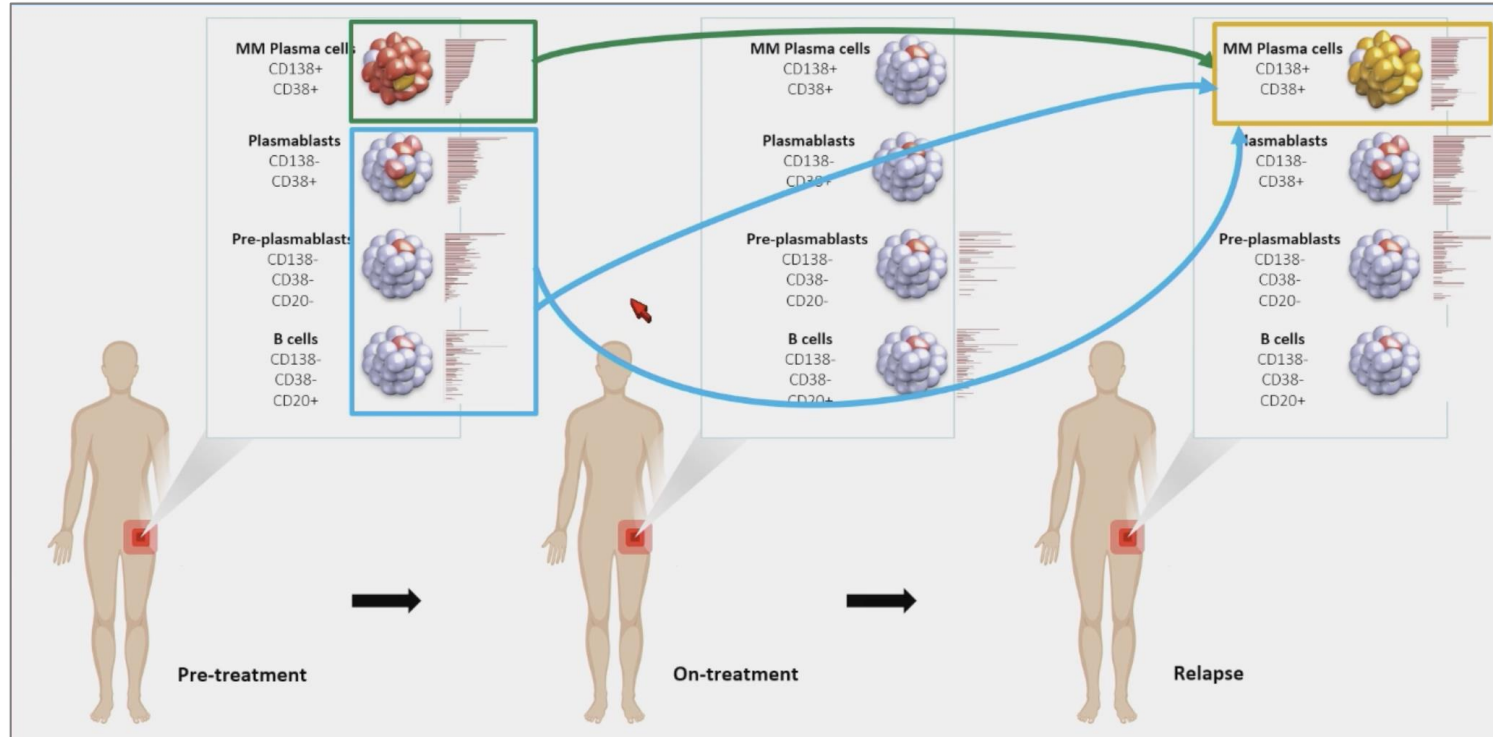


@Dr\_Rodg

R. Tiedemann, unpublished data.

*the origin of clonal heterogeneity*

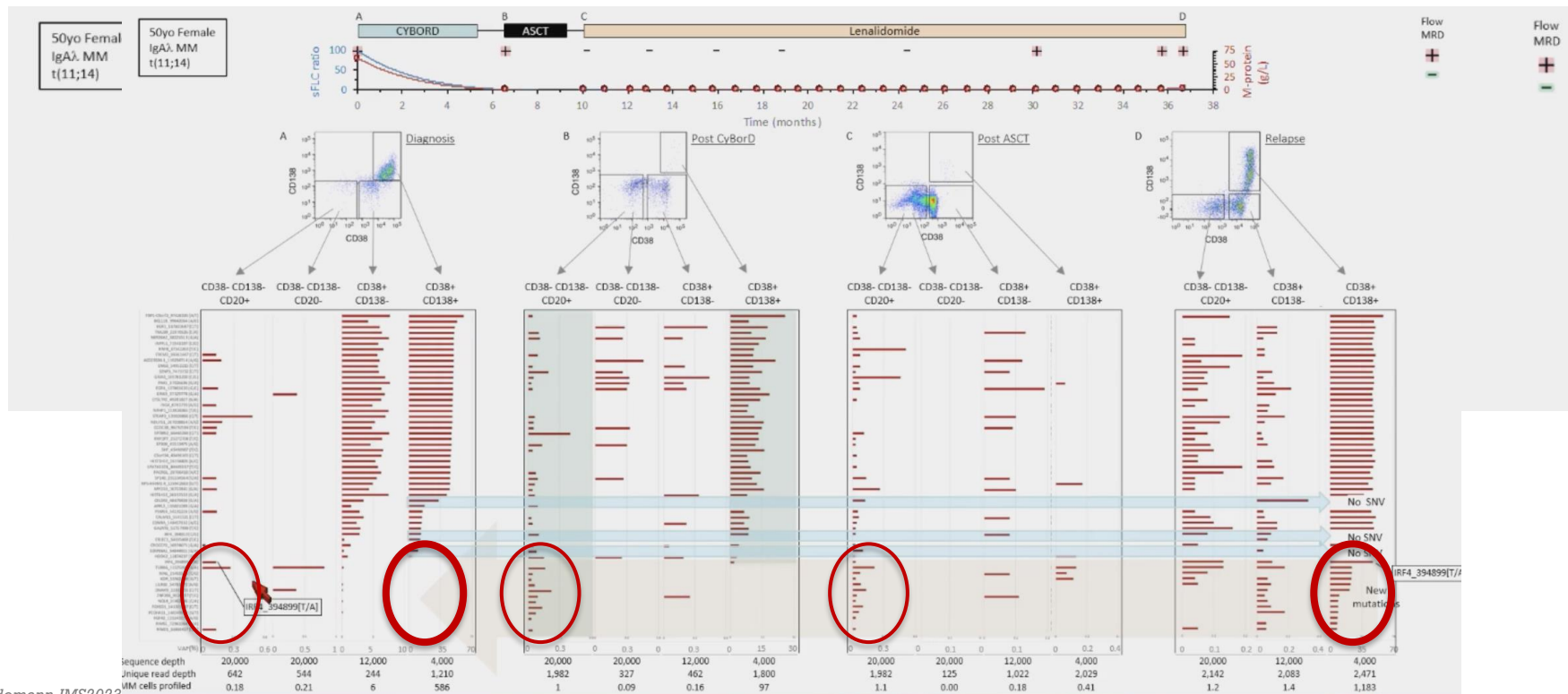
## MM B-cells and pre-PCs contribution to clinical relapse





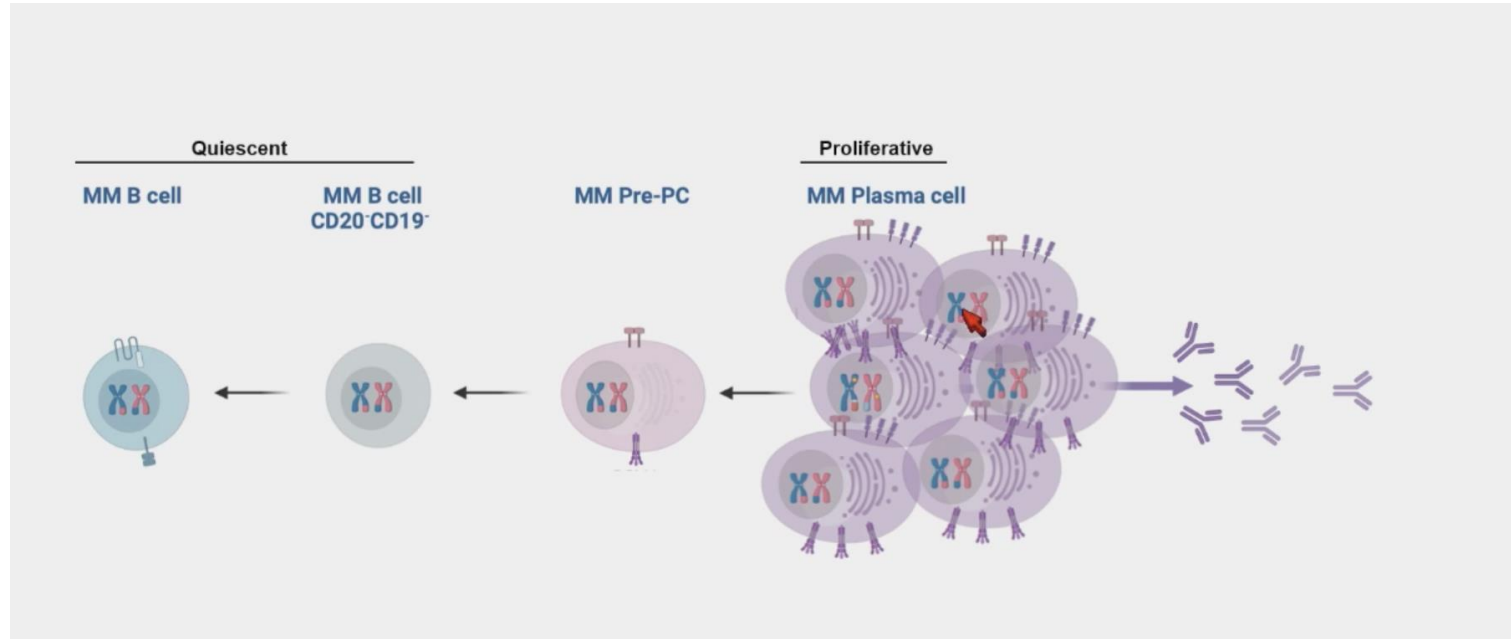
*the origin of clonal heterogeneity*

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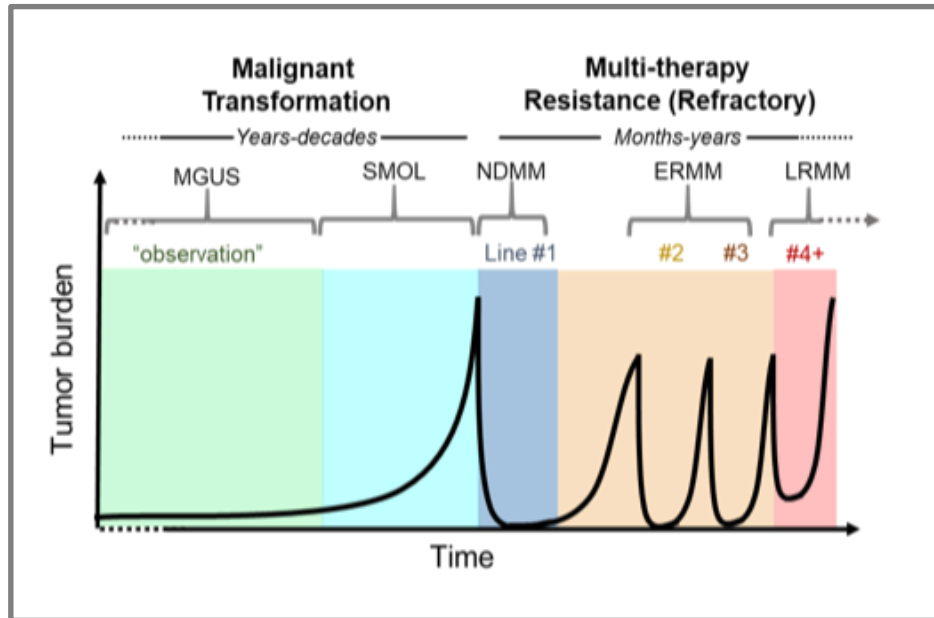
*the origin of clonal heterogeneity*

## a model of disease progression

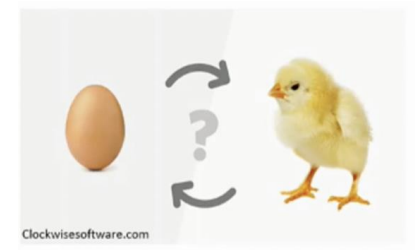


outline of the presentation

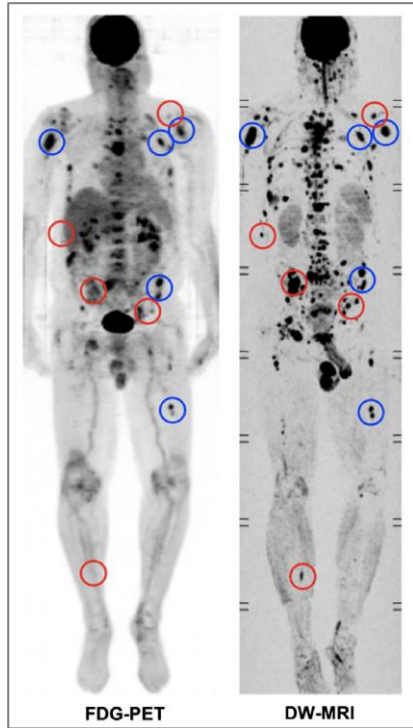
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*disease dissemination: a role for CMMCs?*



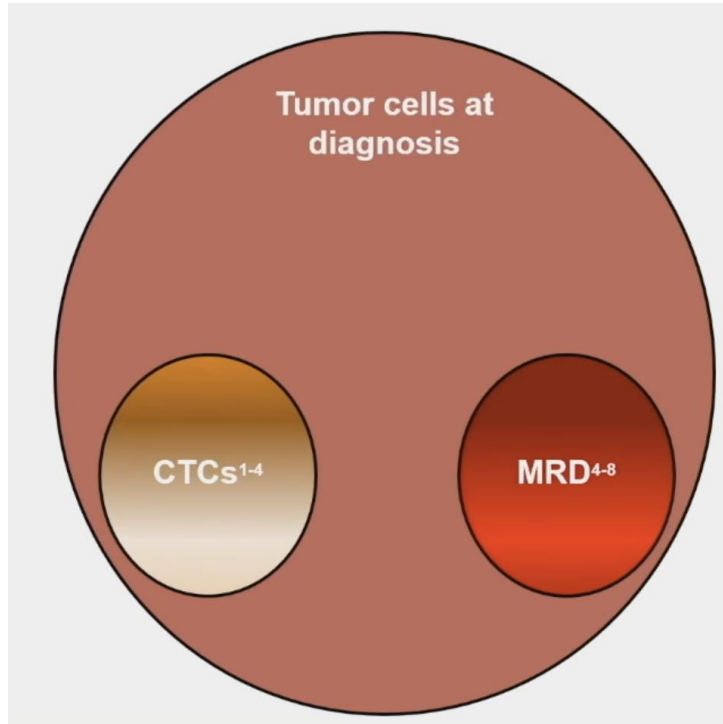
## spatial heterogeneity in MM

1. number, size, location in the skeleton, type and metabolism of FLs **differ** between patients
2. intra-tumoral & spatial heterogeneity can be influenced by local **TME**
3. specific **genomic profiles** are associated to FLs, demonstrating spatial heterogeneity in the TME
4. PCs in different BM sites have different **transcriptional** signature & epigenetic **plasticity**

→ the intra-patient disease **dissemination** is a “**clonal evolution**” process

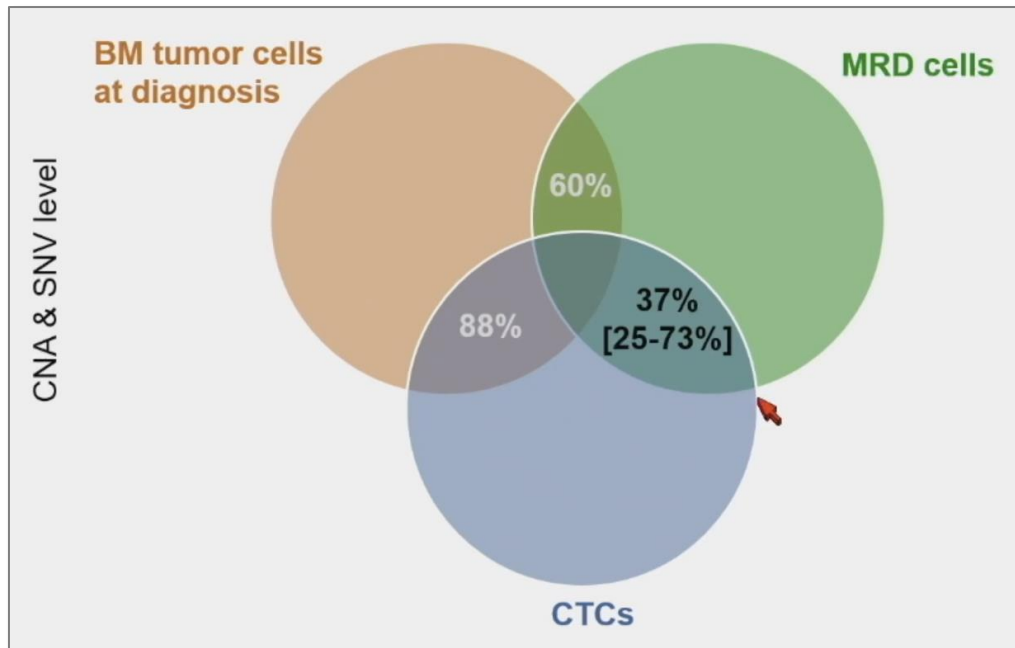
*CMMCs & disease dissemination*

## MRD & CTCs: *small clones* associated with high risk of relapse

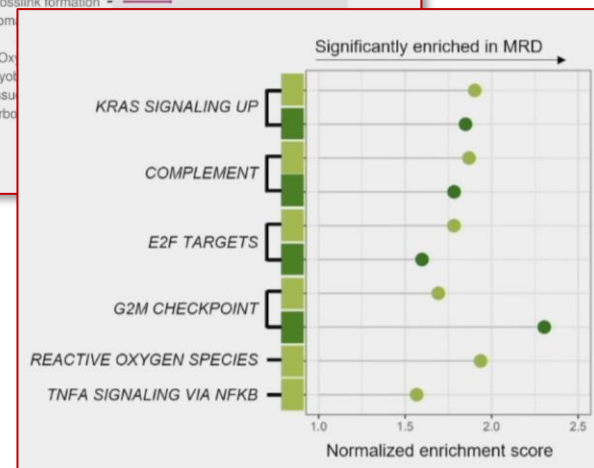
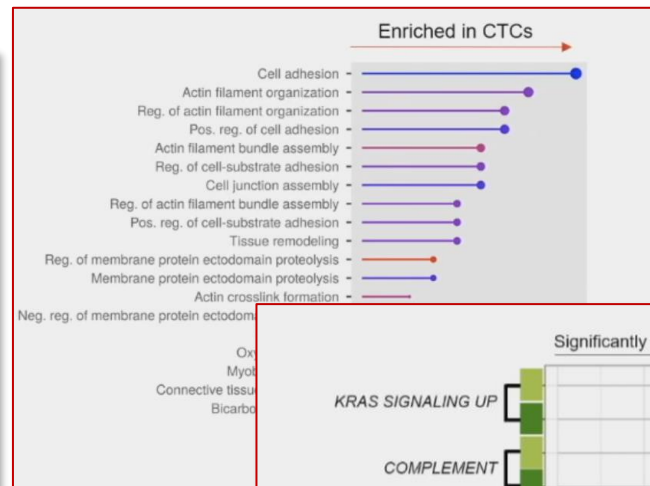


*CMMCs & disease dissemination*

# MRD & CTCs: *small clones* associated with high risk of relapse

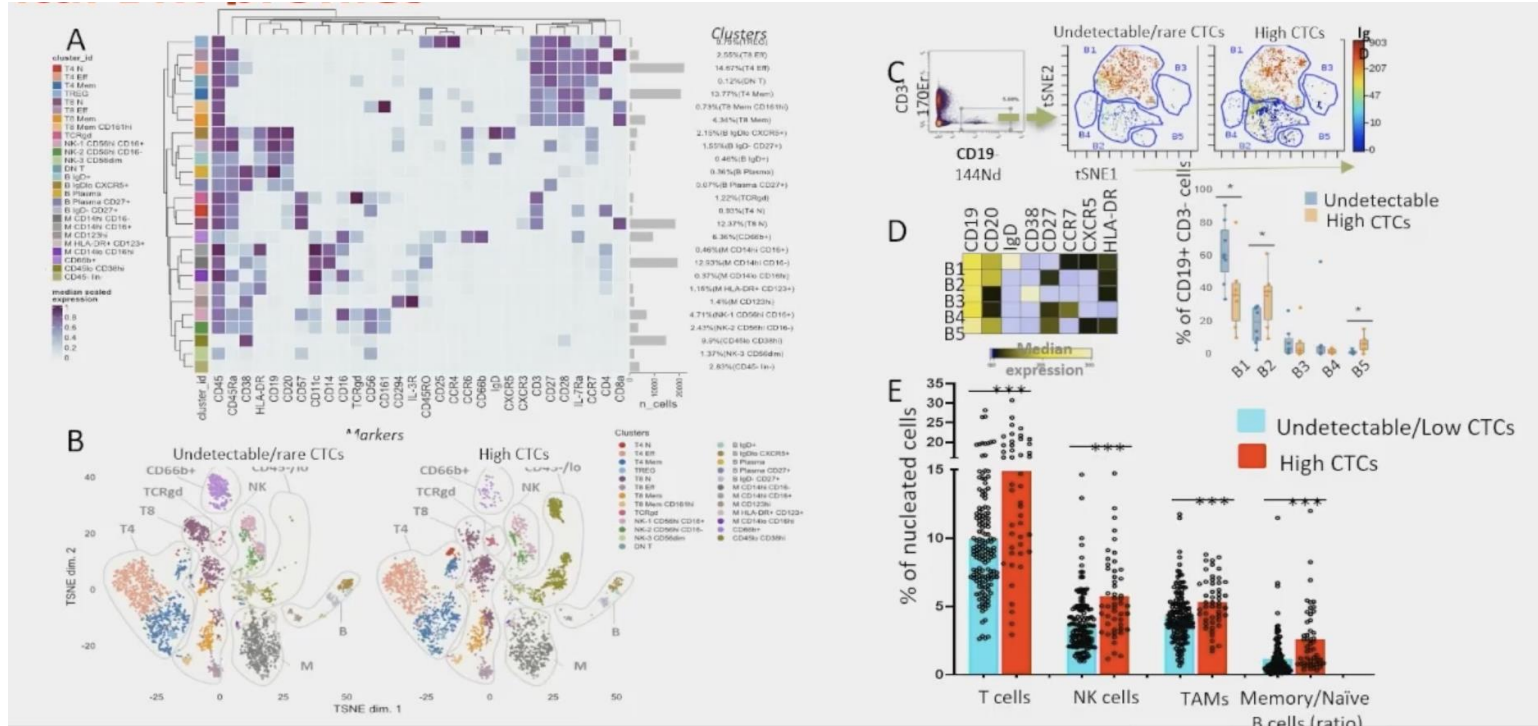


■ BM tumor cells vs MRD cells post-induction  
■ BM tumor cells vs MRD cells post-HDT/ASCT



disease dissemination: a role for CMMCs?

## CMMCs levels & TME profiles



*take-home-message*

1. MRD is one of the most important **bottleneck** impacting the disease progression
2. resistant clones **either** might have emerged under therapy **or** might have been already present before therapy
3. in MM are present **immature** intra-tumor subpopulation that are **plastic** and can differentiate and de-differentiate into other MM subpopulations
4. CMMCs can contribute to the intra-patient disease dissemination